

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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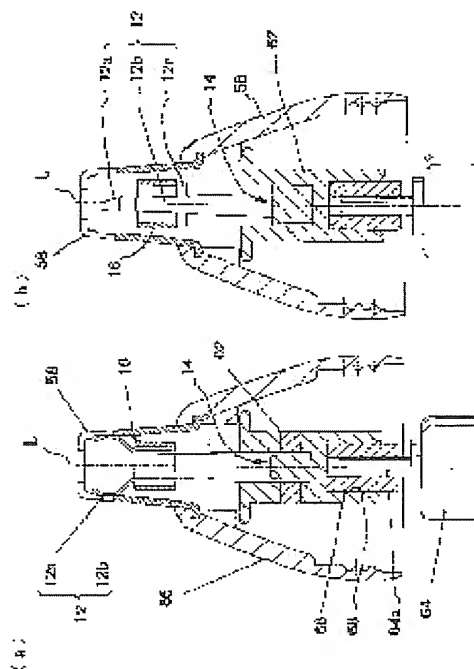
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(54) NOSTRIL HAIR CUTTER

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a nostril hair cutter in which sharpness is hardly lowered by cut nostril hairs.

SOLUTION: This nostril hair cutter is provided with both a cylindrical fixed blade 58 which is protruded from a head part 56 freely detachable from a main body case 52 and in which hair guiding grooves 60 along the axis L are circumferentially and parallelly arranged and a movable blade 12 mounted to a base 62 rotation-freely arranged at the mounting section of the head part 56 in the main body case 52 to rotate as sliding over the inner surface of the fixed blade 58 inside the fixed blade 58. The movable blade 12 constituted of a plurality of plate-shaped spring members 12b which are extended from the surface of the base 62 and in which blade parts 12a to slide over the inner circumferential surface of the fixed blade 58 are formed at the tips, and an opening preventing ring 16 to restrict the opening of the blade parts 12a toward the inner circumferential surface of the fixed blade 58 is fitted over the whole of the plurality of plate-shaped spring members 12b.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The stationary knife of the shape of a cylinder by which the hair installation slot which met in the projection and the direction of an axis from the head section which can be freely detached and attached in a body case was installed in the hoop direction side by side, In the vobrossa cutter possessing the movable cutting edge which rotates sliding with the inside of a stationary knife inside said stationary knife with which was attached in the wearing part of said head section of said body case at the pedestal arranged free [rotation], and the head section was equipped Said good dynamic blade extends from the front face of said pedestal, and it consists of two or more tabular spring members by which the inner skin of said stationary knife and the cutting part which slides were formed at the tip. To these two or more tabular spring members The vobrossa cutter characterized by outer fitting being collectively carried out by the blade latch ring with which said cutting part regulates the aperture of the direction which goes to the inner skin of said stationary knife.

[Claim 2] The vobrossa cutter according to claim 1 characterized by the piece of regulation which regulates the migration by the side of said pedestal of said blade latch ring protruding on said tabular spring member.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the vobrossa cutter which cuts the vobrossa.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The basic configuration of the conventional vobrossa cutter 50 is explained using drawing 2 and drawing 3 . Electric motor 64 grade is built in and, as for the

column-like body case 52, the switch carbon button 54 is arranged on the front face. The head section 56 is formed in the end side of the body case 52 free [attachment and detachment], and the appearance is formed in the truncated-cone configuration as an example. An appearance is formed in the shape of a cylinder, and the stationary knife 58 protrudes at the tip of this head section 56. And the hair installation slot 60 which met in the direction of abbreviation axis L at the tip side is installed in the hoop direction side by side by the equiangular distance.

[0003] A pedestal 62 is formed in the shape of a cylinder, and is arranged free [rotation] to the wearing part of the head section 56 of the body case 52. By this example, the pedestal 62 is attached in revolving-shaft 64a which projects from body case 52 front face of the electric motor 64 built in the body case 52 pivotable in one as an example. The crevice 68 into which the joint 66 of a cross-section non-round shape with which the detailed structure of a pedestal 62 was attached in the inferior surface of tongue at revolving-shaft 64a of an electric motor 64 gets is formed, and the tabular stopper 70 vacates spacing for a top face by the equiangular distance focusing on Axis L, and it protrudes. In this example, two stoppers 70 protrude as an example. One notch 70a which met Axis L is formed in the upper limit side of each stopper 70.

[0004] The movable cutting edge 72 is same-number-extension-formed in the front face (top face) of a pedestal 62 with the stopper 70 by the equiangular distance focusing on Axis L. The movable cutting edge 72 consists of two or more tabular spring member 72b by which cutting part 72a crooked in the shape of ***** so that it might slide with the inner skin of a stationary knife 58 was formed at the tip. And the movable cutting edge 72 is arranged at the inside of each stopper 70, as tabular spring member 72b meets, the inner skin of a stationary knife 58 and cutting part 72a which slides fit in in notch 70a of a stopper 70, and the lateral surface of cutting part 72a projects from the external surface of a stopper 70. Moreover, although tabular spring member 72b has extended from the front face of a pedestal 62 in the condition of having inclined in the direction of inner skin of a stationary knife 58 beforehand so that it may become the configuration which always energizes cutting part 72a in the direction of inner skin of a stationary knife 58, the aperture of the direction where cutting part 72a goes to the inner skin of a stationary knife 58 is regulated by the specified quantity by contacting the inside of a stopper 70. In case this takes out and inserts the movable cutting edge 72 to the head section 56 in which the stationary knife 58 was attached, the movable cutting edge 72 has prevented that it is caught in the inside of a stationary knife 58, and is hard coming to take out and insert, and deformation of the movable cutting edge 72 by connection.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, the shaved vobrossa enters between a stopper 70 and tabular spring member 72b of the movable cutting edge 72 in case of the configuration which regulates the migration by the side of the stationary knife 58 of the movable cutting edge 72 like the conventional example with the stopper 70 which made the top face of a pedestal 62 extend. Cutting part 72a moves in the direction of axis L with tabular spring member 72b, and, as a result, the contact pressure to the inside of the stationary knife 58 of cutting part 72a of the good dynamic blade 72 declines, when still severer, it will be in a non-contact condition, and the technical problem that sharpness falls occurs. Moreover, since the vobrossa which entered between a stopper 70 and tabular spring member 72b of the movable cutting edge 72 is always forced on the stopper 70 side with the movable cutting edge 72, it also has the technical problem that it is hard to carry out cleaning. Therefore, the place which this invention is made that the above-mentioned technical problem should be solved, and is made into the purpose is to offer the vobrossa cutter by which it shaves the shaved vobrossa and the taste cannot fall easily.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is equipped with the next configuration in order to attain the above-mentioned purpose. Namely, the stationary knife of the shape of a cylinder by which the hair installation slot which met in the projection and the direction of an axis from the head section which can detach and attach the vobrossa cutter concerning this invention freely in a body case was installed in the hoop direction side by side, In the vobrossa cutter possessing the movable cutting edge which rotates sliding with the inside of a stationary knife

inside said stationary knife with which was attached in the wearing part of said head section of said body case at the pedestal arranged free [rotation], and the head section was equipped Said good dynamic blade extends from the front face of said pedestal, and it consists of two or more tabular spring members by which the inner skin of said stationary knife and the cutting part which slides were formed at the tip. To these two or more tabular spring members It is characterized by outer fitting being collectively carried out by the blade latch ring with which said cutting part regulates the aperture of the direction which goes to the inner skin of said stationary knife.

[0007] Since there is no tabular stopper which extends from a pedestal like before according to this, it is lost that the vobrossa collects between a stopper and a movable cutting edge, it shaves, and the fall of the taste can be controlled. Since outer fitting especially of the blade latch ring is only collectively carried out to two or more tabular spring members, since it is relatively movable, the vobrossa which entered between the inner skin of a blade latch ring and the peripheral face of a movable cutting edge also tends to fall on a pedestal to a movable cutting edge.

[0008] Moreover, if the piece of regulation which regulates the migration by the side of said pedestal of said blade latch ring is protruded on said tabular spring member, when equipped with a movable cutting edge in a stationary knife, it can prevent that a blade latch ring will move to the root side of a tabular spring member.

[0009]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of 1 operation of the vobrossa cutter concerning this invention is explained using drawing 1 . In addition, since it will be the same configuration fundamentally in the vobrossa cutter 50 explained in the conventional example if the configuration of a movable cutting edge and a stopper is removed, drawing 2 (a) which shows the appearance configuration of a vobrossa cutter is used collectively and explained. In addition, the sign same about the same configuration as the conventional configuration is attached, and detailed explanation is omitted. The fundamental configuration of the vobrossa cutter 10 consists of the body case 52 where the motor 64 grade was built in, the head section 56, the stationary knife 58 prepared in the head section 56, a pedestal 62, a movable cutting edge 12, and a stopper of the movable cutting edge 12. And the description part of the gestalt of this operation is in the configuration of the movable cutting edge 12 and its stopper, as mentioned above, and since other configurations are the same as the conventional vobrossa cutter 50, they explain it about this description part below at a detail.

[0010] A pedestal 62 is formed in the shape of a cylinder, and is arranged free [rotation to the part to which it is equipped with the head section 56 of the body case 52]. The crevice 68 where the joint 66 of the cross-section non-round shape attached in revolving-shaft 64a of an electric motor 64 gets into the inferior surface of tongue of a pedestal 62 is formed, and the spigot hole 14 for inserting the movable cutting edge 12 is formed in the core on top. Two movable cutting edges 12 have extended as an example from the top face of a pedestal 62. Focusing on the axis L of a pedestal 62, each movable cutting edge 12 is an equiangular distance (since it is two spacing of 180 degrees), and has extended face to face. And piece of regulation 12c which regulates the migration by the side of the pedestal 62 of the blade latch ring mentioned later (root side of the movable cutting edge 12) protrudes on tabular spring member 12b which constitutes the movable cutting edge 12 towards the method of both sides. The location of piece of regulation 12c is set up according to the die length of a blade latch ring so that a blade latch ring may fit in exactly between cutting part 12a and piece of regulation 12c which constitute the movable cutting edge 12.

[0011] The blade latch ring 16 is formed in a cylinder object using a synthetic-resin ingredient, and functions as a stopper for movable cutting-edge 12. The blade latch ring 16 is put in block to all the movable cutting edges 12, and one-piece outer fitting is carried out so that the whole may be bundled. according to the energization force of tabular spring member 12b, cutting part 12a of each movable cutting edge 12 tends to be alike, is going to receive, and it tends to go to the inner skin side of a stationary knife 58 -- moving (aperture of the direction which goes to the inner skin of the stationary knife 58 of cutting part 72a) -- it has regulated by bundling

tabular spring member 12b collectively mutually. Here, the formed movable cutting edge 12 is the same board thickness, and since it is formed in the same configuration, it will carry out the abbreviation location of the location of cutting part 12a of each movable cutting edge 12 bundled with the blade latch ring 16 on the same periphery centering on Axis L.

[0012] Moreover, in case the movable cutting edge 12 is taken out and inserted to a stationary knife 58, the bore of the blade latch ring 16 is set up so that it may become the location in which cutting part 12a at the tip of the movable cutting edge 12 does not interfere beyond a stationary knife 58 and the need. What is necessary is just to equip coincidence with the wearing approach to the movable cutting edge 12 of the blade latch ring 16 from the cutting part 12a side, where each [movable cutting-edge 12] are once sagged in the direction of axis L. After wearing, each movable cutting edge 12 contacts the method of outside by its elastic force, and breadth and each external surface contact the inside of the blade latch ring 16. And since the configuration of cutting part 12a of each movable cutting edge 12 is formed in the shape of [the diameter of is expanded to the method of outside] **** as shown in drawing 1 , the blade latch ring 16 with which the movable cutting edge 12 was once equipped does not separate from the movable cutting edge 12 easily.

[0013] In addition, as shown in drawing 1 , when it equips with the movable cutting edge 12 in a stationary knife 58, cutting part 12a contacts the inner skin of a stationary knife 58, resists the energization force of tabular spring member 72b, and moves in the direction of axis L a little. Since it moves in the direction of axis L a little in connection with this rather than the location before the movable cutting edge 12 equips also with each tabular spring member 72b in a stationary knife 58 In order to generate a clearance between the external surface of tabular spring member 72b, and the inside of the blade latch ring 16 and for the energization force from each tabular spring member 72b not to join the blade latch ring 16, The blade latch ring 16 is in the movable cutting edge 12, the condition which can move in the direction of axis L free, and can be rotated independently, and the so-called condition of having floated. Then, when the blade latch ring 16 tends to fall so that the blade latch ring 16 may not fall to the root side of the movable cutting edge 12 in this condition, piece of regulation 12c which contacts that lower limit is prepared in tabular spring member 72b.

[0014] and when it is equipped with the movable cutting edge 12 in a stationary knife 58 as mentioned above Since the blade latch ring 16 is in the condition of having floated to the movable cutting edge 12, the vobrossa which entered between the inner skin of the blade latch ring 16 and the peripheral face of the movable cutting edge 12 When the inner skin of the blade latch ring 16 and the peripheral face (or side face) of the movable cutting edge 12 (specifically tabular spring member 72b) contact suitably, it can prevent it failing to be scratched caudad and adhering to each. Therefore, it can reduce that the contact pressure to the inside of the stationary knife 58 of cutting part 12a declines, and sharpness falls by the cut vobrossa.

[0015] Moreover, with the gestalt of operation mentioned above, although the number of the movable cutting edges 12 is two, the blade latch ring 16 can be similarly used by three or more cases. Moreover, even when it replaces the configuration of the blade latch ring 16 with in the shape of [which was mentioned above] a cylindrical shape and it is in a circle, it is good. Moreover, the flat-surface configuration of a barrel or a ring formation may be circularly replaced with, and an ellipse form and a square polygon are sufficient as it.

[0016]

[Effect of the Invention] Since there is no tabular stopper which extends from a pedestal like before according to the vobrossa cutter concerning this invention, it is lost that the vobrossa collects between a stopper and a movable cutting edge, it shaves, and the fall of the taste can be controlled. Since outer fitting especially of the blade latch ring is only collectively carried out to two or more tabular spring members, and it will be floated to a movable cutting edge and becomes movable relatively when equipped with a movable cutting edge in a stationary knife, the vobrossa which entered between the inner skin of a blade latch ring and the peripheral face of a movable cutting edge also fails to be scratched, and it tends to fall on a pedestal. Therefore, the effectiveness of a pile is in dirt.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is a sectional view for explaining the detail structure of the head section of the gestalt of 1 operation of the vobrossa cutter concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] a part of that the front view in which (a) shows the general appearance of a vobrossa cutter, and (b) explain the pedestal of the conventional vobrossa cutter, and the structure of a movable cutting edge sake -- it is a notching transverse-plane sectional view.

[Drawing 3] It is a sectional view for explaining the detail structure of the head section of an example of the conventional vobrossa cutter.

[Description of Notations]

- 10 Vobrossa Cutter
- 12 Movable Cutting Edge
- 12a Cutting part
- 12b Tabular spring member
- 16 Blade Latch Ring
- 52 Body Case
- 56 Head Section
- 58 Stationary Knife
- 60 Hair Installation Slot
- 62 Pedestal
- L Axis

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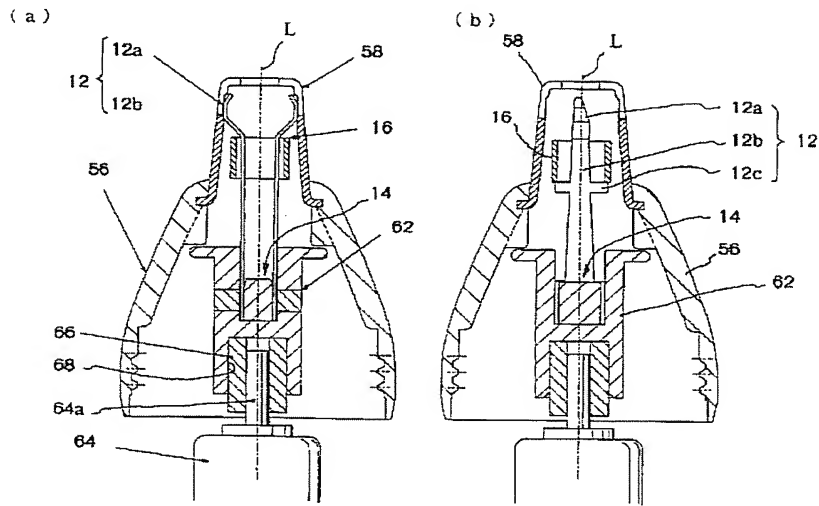
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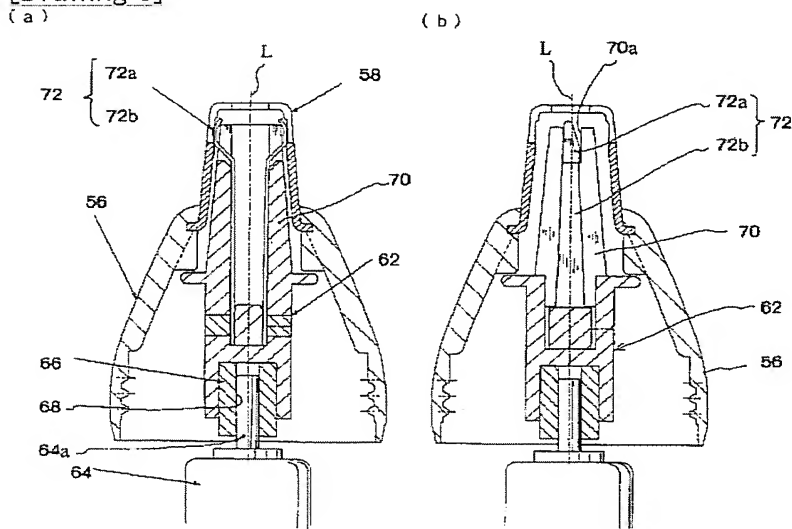
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DRAWINGS

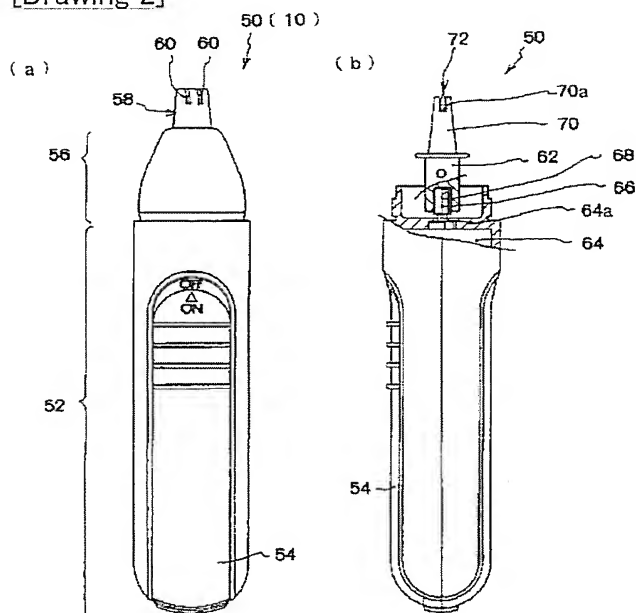
[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 2]



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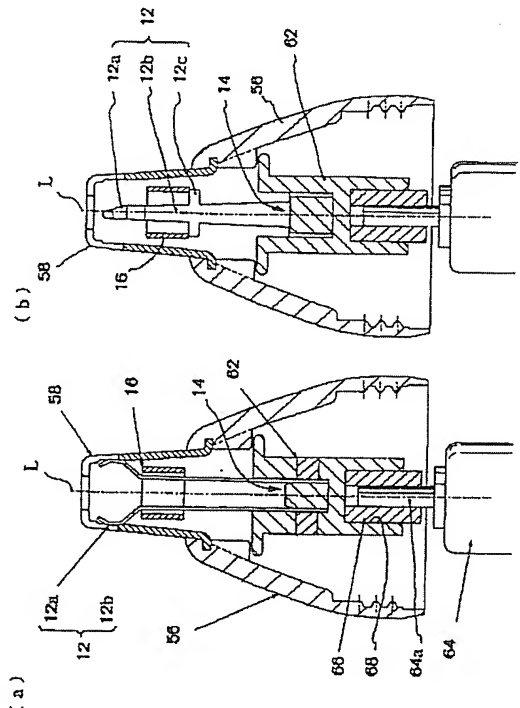
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(54) 【発明の名称】 鼻毛カッター

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 剃った鼻毛によって剃り味が低下しにくい鼻毛カッターを提供する。

【解決手段】 本体ケース52に着脱自在なヘッド部56から突出し、軸線L方向に沿った毛導入溝60が周方向に並設された円筒状の固定刃58と、本体ケース52のヘッド部56の装着部位に回転自在に配置された基台62に取り付けられ、ヘッド部56に装着された固定刃58の内部で固定刃58の内面と摺動しつつ回転する可動刃12とを具備する。そして可動刃12は、基台62の表面から延出し、固定刃58の内周面と摺動する刃部12aが先端に形成された複数の板状バネ部材12bで構成され、複数の板状バネ部材12bには、刃部12aが固定刃58の内周面に向かう方向の開きを規制する開き止めリング16が一括して外嵌されている。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 本体ケースに着脱自在なヘッド部から突出し、軸線方向に沿った毛導入溝が周方向に並設された円筒状の固定刃と、

前記本体ケースの前記ヘッド部の装着部位に回転自在に配置された基台に取り付けられ、ヘッド部に装着された前記固定刃の内部で固定刃の内面と摺動しつつ回転する可動刃とを具備する鼻毛カッターにおいて、

前記可動刃は、前記基台の表面から延出し、前記固定刃の内周面と摺動する刃部が先端に形成された複数の板状バネ部材で構成され、

該複数の板状バネ部材には、前記刃部が前記固定刃の内周面に向かう方向の開きを規制する開き止めリングが一括して外嵌されていることを特徴とする鼻毛カッター。

【請求項 2】 前記板状バネ部材には、前記開き止めリングの前記基台側への移動を規制する規制片が突設されていることを特徴とする請求項 1 記載の鼻毛カッター。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は、鼻毛を切断する鼻毛カッターに関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 従来の鼻毛カッター 50 の基本構成について、図 2 と図 3 を用いて説明する。柱状の本体ケース 52 は、電動モータ 64 等が内蔵され、表面にスイッチボタン 54 が配置されている。ヘッド部 56 は、本体ケース 52 の一端側に着脱自在に設けられており、外形が一例として円錐台形状に形成されている。固定刃 58 は外形が円筒状に形成されて、このヘッド部 56 の先端に突設されている。そして、その先端側には略軸線 L 方向に沿った毛導入溝 60 が周方向に等角度間隔で並設されている。

【0003】 基台 62 は円柱状に形成され、本体ケース 52 の、ヘッド部 56 の装着部位に回転自在に配置されている。一例として本例では本体ケース 52 に内蔵された電動モータ 64 の、本体ケース 52 表面から突出する回転軸 64 a に基台 62 が一体的に回転可能に取り付けられている。基台 62 の詳細な構造は、下面には電動モータ 64 の回転軸 64 a に取り付けられた断面非円形のジョイント 66 が嵌り込む凹部 68 が形成され、上面には板状のストッパ 70 が、軸線 L を中心に等角度間隔で間隔を空けて突設されている。本例ではストッパ 70 は一例として 2 つ突設されている。各ストッパ 70 の上端側には、軸線 L に沿った切欠部 70 a が一つ形成されている。

【0004】 可動刃 72 は、基台 62 の表面（上面）に、軸線 L を中心に等角度間隔でストッパ 70 と同数延出して設けられている。可動刃 72 は、固定刃 58 の内周面と摺動するように略く字状に屈曲された刃部 72 a が先端に形成された複数の板状バネ部材 72 b で構成さ

れている。そして可動刃 72 は、各ストッパ 70 の内面に板状バネ部材 72 b が沿うようにして配置され、固定刃 58 の内周面と摺動する刃部 72 a がストッパ 70 の切欠部 70 a 内に嵌り込んで、刃部 72 a の外側面が、ストッパ 70 の外面から突出する。また、板状バネ部材 72 b は刃部 72 a を常時固定刃 58 の内周面方向へ付勢する構成となるように予め固定刃 58 の内周面方向に傾いた状態で基台 62 の表面から延出しているが、ストッパ 70 の内面と当接することによって刃部 72 a が固定刃 58 の内周面に向かう方向の開きが所定量に規制されている。これにより、固定刃 58 が取り付けられたヘッド部 56 に対して可動刃 72 を抜き差しする際に、可動刃 72 が固定刃 58 の内面に引っかかって抜き差ししにくくなることや、引っかかりによる可動刃 72 の変形を防止している。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 しかしながら、従来例のように可動刃 72 の固定刃 58 側への移動を、基台 62 の上面に延出させたストッパ 70 で規制する構成だと、剃られた鼻毛がストッパ 70 と可動刃 72 の板状バネ部材 72 b との間に入り込んで、板状バネ部材 72 b と共に刃部 72 a が軸線 L 方向に移動し、その結果可動刃 72 の刃部 72 a の固定刃 58 の内面への接触圧力が低下し、さらにひどい場合には非接触状態となって、切れ味が低下するという課題がある。また、ストッパ 70 と可動刃 72 の板状バネ部材 72 b との間に入り込んだ鼻毛は、可動刃 72 によって常時ストッパ 70 側に押し付けられているため、掃除もしにくいという課題もある。したがって、本発明は上記課題を解決すべくなされ、その目的とするところは、剃った鼻毛によって切れ味が低下しにくい鼻毛カッターを提供することにある。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明は上記目的を達成するため次の構成を備える。すなわち、本発明に係る鼻毛カッターは、本体ケースに着脱自在なヘッド部から突出し、軸線方向に沿った毛導入溝が周方向に並設された円筒状の固定刃と、前記本体ケースの前記ヘッド部の装着部位に回転自在に配置された基台に取り付けられ、ヘッド部に装着された前記固定刃の内部で固定刃の内面と摺動しつつ回転する可動刃とを具備する鼻毛カッターにおいて、前記可動刃は、前記基台の表面から延出し、前記固定刃の内周面と摺動する刃部が先端に形成された複数の板状バネ部材で構成され、該複数の板状バネ部材には、前記刃部が前記固定刃の内周面に向かう方向の開きを規制する開き止めリングが一括して外嵌されていることを特徴とする。

【0007】 これによれば、従来のように基台から延出する板状のストッパがないため、ストッパと可動刃との間に鼻毛が溜まるということが無くなり、剃り味の低下が抑制できる。特に開き止めリングは、複数の板状バネ

部材に一括して外嵌されているだけなので、可動刃に対して相対的に移動可能であるから、開き止めリングの内周面と可動刃の外周面との間に入った鼻毛も基台上に落下しやすい。

【0008】また、前記板状バネ部材に、前記開き止めリングの前記基台側への移動を規制する規制片を突設しておく、固定刃内に可動刃が装着された際に開き止めリングが板状バネ部材の根元側に移動してしまうというのを防止できる。

【0009】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明に係る鼻毛カッターの一実施の形態について図1を用いて説明する。なお、従来例で説明した鼻毛カッター50とは、可動刃とストッパの構成を除けば基本的に同じ構成であるため、鼻毛カッターの外形状を示す図2(a)も併せて使用して説明する。なお、従来の構成と同じ構成については同じ符号を付し、詳細な説明は省略する。鼻毛カッター10の基本的な構成は、モータ64等が内蔵された本体ケース52と、ヘッド部56と、ヘッド部56に設けられた固定刃58と、基台62と、可動刃12と、可動刃12のストッパとから構成される。そして、本実施の形態の特徴部分は、前述したように可動刃12とそのストッパの構成にあり、その他の構成は従来の鼻毛カッター50と同じであるから、以下においてはこの特徴部分について詳細に説明する。

【0010】基台62は円柱状に形成され、本体ケース52のヘッド部56が装着される部位に回転自在に配置されている。基台62の下面には電動モータ64の回転軸64aに取り付けられた断面非円形のジョイント66が嵌り込む凹部68が形成され、上面の中心には可動刃12を差し込むための差込孔14が形成されている。可動刃12は、基台62の上面から一例として2本延出している。各可動刃12は、基台62の軸線Lを中心に等角度間隔(2本であるから180度の間隔)で、対向して延出している。そして、可動刃12を構成する板状バネ部材12bには、後述する開き止めリングの基台62側(可動刃12の根元側)への移動を規制する規制片12cが両側方に向けて突設されている。規制片12cの位置は、可動刃12を構成する刃部12aと規制片12cとの間に開き止めリングが丁度嵌り込むように、開き止めリングの長さに合わせて設定されている。

【0011】開き止めリング16は、合成樹脂材料を用いて円筒体形成され、可動刃12用のストッパとして機能する。開き止めリング16は、すべての可動刃12に対して一括して、全体を束ねるように1個外嵌されており、各可動刃12の刃部12aが板状バネ部材12bの付勢力によってに対して固定刃58の内周面側に向かうとする動き(刃部72aの固定刃58の内周面に向かう方向の開き)を、板状バネ部材12b同士を相互に一括して束ねることによって規制している。ここで、複

数設けられた可動刃12は同じ板厚で、同じ形状に形成されているため、開き止めリング16によって束ねられた各可動刃12の刃部12aの位置は、軸線Lを中心とした同一円周上に略位置することになる。

【0012】また、開き止めリング16の内径は、固定刃58に対して可動刃12を抜き差しする際に、可動刃12の先端の刃部12aが固定刃58と必要以上に干渉しない位置になるように設定されている。開き止めリング16の可動刃12への装着方法は、各可動刃12同士を軸線L方向に一旦撓ませた状態で刃部12a側から同時に装着すればよい。装着後は、各可動刃12が自らの弾性力で外方に広がり、それぞれの外面が開き止めリング16の内面に接触する。そして、各可動刃12の刃部12aの形状が、図1に示すように外方へ拡張するく字状に形成されているため、一旦可動刃12に装着された開き止めリング16は容易には可動刃12から外れない。

【0013】なお、図1に示すように可動刃12を固定刃58内に装着した際には、刃部12aは固定刃58の内周面と当接し、板状バネ部材72bの付勢力に抗して軸線L方向に若干移動する。これに伴い、各板状バネ部材72bも可動刃12が固定刃58内に装着する前の位置よりも若干軸線L方向に移動するから、板状バネ部材72bの外面と開き止めリング16の内面との間には隙間が生じ、開き止めリング16には各板状バネ部材72bからの付勢力が加わらないため、開き止めリング16は可動刃12と独立して自在に軸線L方向に移動したり、また回転したりできる状態、いわゆる浮いた状態にある。そこで、この状態において開き止めリング16が可動刃12の根元側に落下しないように、開き止めリング16が落下しようとした際にその下端と当接する規制片12cが板状バネ部材72bに設けられている。

【0014】そして、前述のように固定刃58内に可動刃12が装着された際には、開き止めリング16は可動刃12に対して浮いた状態にあるから、開き止めリング16の内周面と可動刃12の外周面との間に入り込んだ鼻毛は、開き止めリング16の内周面と可動刃12(具体的には板状バネ部材72b)の外周面(若しくは側面)とが適当に接触することによって下方に掻き落とされ、それぞれに付着することを防止できる。従って、切断された鼻毛によって刃部12aの固定刃58の内面に対する接触圧力が低下し、切れ味が低下するということを低減できる。

【0015】また、上述した実施の形態では、可動刃12は2個であるが、3個以上の場合でも同様に開き止めリング16を用いることができる。また、開き止めリング16の形状は、上述した円筒形状に代えて、円環状でもよい。また、筒体や環体の平面形状は円形に代えて、楕円形や、四角形等の多角形でもよい。

【0016】

【発明の効果】本発明に係る鼻毛カッターによれば、従来のように基台から延出する板状のストッパがないため、ストッパと可動刃との間に鼻毛が溜まるということが無くなり、剃り味の低下が抑制できる。特に開き止めリングは、複数の板状バネ部材に一括して外嵌されているだけなので、固定刃内に可動刃が装着された際には可動刃に対して浮いた状態になって相対的に移動可能となるから、開き止めリングの内周面と可動刃の外周面との間に入った鼻毛も掻き落とされて基台上に落下しやすい。よって、汚れにくいという効果がある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図 1】本発明に係る鼻毛カッターの一実施の形態のヘッド部の詳細構造を説明するための断面図である。

【図 2】(a) は鼻毛カッターの一般的な外形を示す正面図、(b) は従来の鼻毛カッターの基台と可動刃の構*

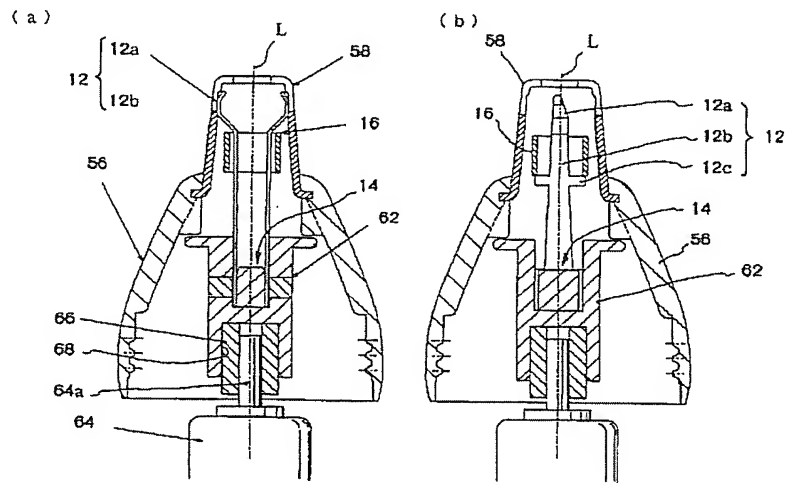
* 造を説明するための一部切り欠き正面断面図である。

【図 3】従来の鼻毛カッターの一例のヘッド部の詳細構造を説明するための断面図である。

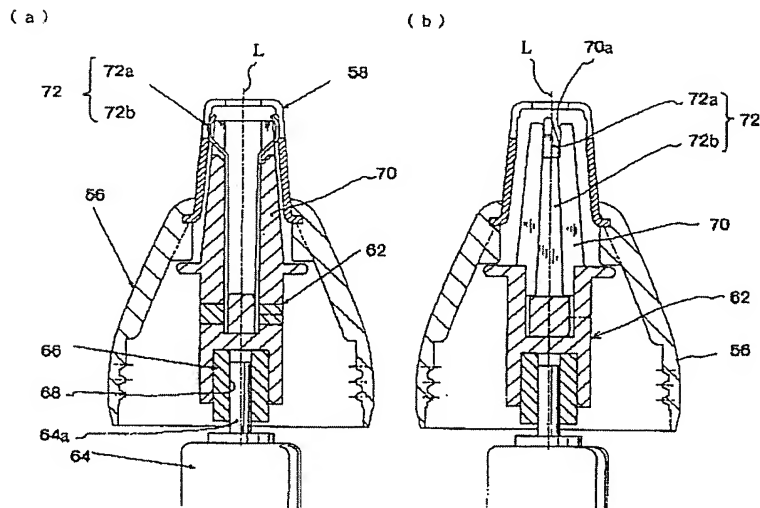
【符号の説明】

- 10 鼻毛カッター
- 12 可動刃
- 12a 刃部
- 12b 板状バネ部材
- 16 開き止めリング
- 52 本体ケース
- 56 ヘッド部
- 58 固定刃
- 60 毛導入溝
- 62 基台
- L 軸線

【図 1】



【図 3】



【図 2】

